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NORMAN J. COLMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, Lucks 11, 23-24 December, VOL XVII.

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AGRICULTURE.

SALUTATORY.

Our friends will be surprised to see us in our new form. We doubt if any of them will recognize us. They will soon however become familiar with our new appearance, and greet us gladly upon our more frequent visits.

We have long thought of starting a weekly journal in the present form. It would have been started two or three years ago, but for the unfortunate civil war now raging in our midst. Hoping that the strife will be over, we have made the commencement of our cherished enterprise to launch our new bark upon the sea of public opinion, trusting that it will be freighted with a large list of voyagers, and that its career will be prosperous.

We feel that the time has arrived when it is propitious at present to make our visits weekly—but as soon as they are we shall do so. We shall, however, greet our readers on the first and fifteenth of each month. Our former visits were at too great intervals. We have always felt the need of a more frequent communication with our patrons. Such is the daily and hourly advancement in all the arts and sciences that to keep up with any of them we must be constantly on the alert. Farmers in particular, need such a variety of information, relating to the various crops to be raised—the best methods of putting them in and cultivating them—the best breeds of the various kinds of farm stock, and the most economical methods of keeping them; the preventives and remedies for diseases to which they are subject—the most profitable varieties of orchard fruits to plant, and the proper method of planting them; the care and after culture of them—the garden fruits and vegetables to be raised—the best breeds of poultry, and the treatment they should receive—the care of the spuds—the treatment and adoration of the grounds which surround that cherished spot called home; the shrubs, evergreens and roses to be planted, and the flower beds to be made—all these, and a hundred other things, require a journal devoted especially to these objects, which shall be frequent in its visits—which shall keep the farmer's mind active, and suggest improvements in the various departments of farm life.

But the *Forest-World and Valley Farmer* will not only treat of these things—it will also furnish choice reading for the farmer's family. This was a feature we were not able to supply in the monthly *Valley Farmer* to the extent we desired. Now, however, it is different. It is but little use to talk to the farmer if we can not reach his family. If the minds and hearts of the wife, daughters and sons are not interested, not much progress will be made by the farmer himself. They will unconsciously lead him along to higher attainments and greater improvements. The sons will grow up intelligent, intelligent farmers, and the daughters to enlightened, industrious and useful women. They will find encouragement in the right path, and such it will be our province to give.

WINTER WORK.

The *Care of Crops* is the most important duty of the farmer in winter. Much depends on the attention animals receive at this season. Young stock are usually either made or spoiled by the treatment they get in winter. Warm shelter, wholesome food in full and varied supply, regular watering, comfortable bedding and cleanliness, are the chief requisites in the care of stock.

The *Manufacture of Manure* is one of the most important operations of the farm. How much may be done to increase compost manure, and preserve the materials by which it is enriched. Foremost among these means is the care of the stock droppings. Not only should the solid, but the liquid, droppings be kept from waste—either by drainage into tanks or simple provision of dry manure beds—every droppings should be saved for future use. Some time in winter may be turned to the very best account in hauling up swampy ground, open the park, sawing, cutting, etc.—in short, making the

soil more propitious for the growth of crops with double digging, so as to form a valuable compost, a well-made manure heap in a store house of wealth.

Fence Material.—As fence-making and mending are among the first things that demand attention when spring arrives, save a standing job for the winter's getting out a good supply of posts, stakes and rails. When fence timber must be procured from the black-ash or cedar swamp, it is indispensably necessary that the season of winter be improved for the purpose. Then the swamps are frozen over and the trees are accessible both to man and beast. Not only should the fence timber be got out and drawn to the place where it will be needed—but, as far as possible, it should be prepared for actual use so as to use more time than is really necessary, may be consumed in this kind of work when spring opens.

Fuelwood.—Winter is the time to provide the year's supply of fuel. Many farmers manage so badly as to be compelled to take time in the inner seasons of the year to furnish wood. It is baking or warming day—there is nothing to feed the cooking fires—empty mow, and though more important operations are pressing, a load of wood must be laid. The best way to obviate this is to improve the comparative science allotted to winter, so as to amply store of fuel for the year. In this way, too, the use of green wood—wretched economy, and what is worse, often provoking annoyances—may be avoided.

A *Variety of Odd Work* may also be done in winter. Every farmer should have some sort of a workshop, a few tools, and ingenuity enough to make many things required on the farm during the winter season. Much time is lost, and much expense is incurred by stock for want of care. This is a most unprofitable, silent harm, to one of the greatest resources. Think of the time spent in taking them down and putting them up—the season is breathless given to still by putting up two or three only, because of haste, and only if true economy does not dictate an early abandonment of this wretched course for getting into and out of fields. Who can not make a gain of some kind? There is no time to slumber and idling that is not far preferable to the needless pain of bearing out upon the mind the time for gate making. There are also many conveniences, such as wagons, carts, sledges, etc., etc., etc., which farmers are anxious to have to make with their own hands, or in the timely preparation of which others may be improved. A variety of repairs and minor accomplishments, etc., may be advantageously done at this season. A supply of hurdles for temporary fences should be provided on ground. The lumber for these

is not very expensive, and made by the farmer himself, soon give back their cost. This is a valuable winter job.

Spade.—It is a good time for overhauling the farm accounts. Every farmer should adopt some easy, simple, accurate plan of account-keeping, and record his receipts and expenditures minutely. The review of these from time to time will suggest many scenes of waste and be a source of constant profit. Well-kept farm accounts are useful in settling debts, paying dues, preventing law suits, &c. There is no mystery about book-keeping, and any farmer sense man can soon make himself sufficiently familiar with it for all practical purposes.

Planning.—Plans for the coming season should be well thought out and thoroughly laid in winter. The capacities of the farm should be studied, mistakes and successes noted for future guidance, a wise rotation of crops arranged, and any labor required reduced to a minimum as possible.

Good workmen are many

and spades are a pair of wheels with a set of steel forks pivoted at equal distances on their circumference, and which are so governed by stationary arms on the axle outside the wheels, as to produce the same entrance into the soil and lie as the spade fork in the hand of a man, having the appearance of a small wagon drawn by horses, mules or oxen, the forks being attached to the hind wheel, and drawing up the dirt behind as it advanced. Whether as water is lifted and thrown by the paddle-wheel of a steamboat and is thrown in and out of gear at the option of the driver. The entire machine is as simple as a common sced-dail, and fully easily understood and managed.

Hiring of Negroes.—Action of the Maryland Planters.

The action of Maryland, recently taken, in subjecting all employing their late slaves to fine, and passed the following resolutions:

That it is earnestly recommended to the proprietors and owners of houses and lands, not to let or lease any house, or land to any person or negro, unless such lease or rental, was given to the 1st of Nov. last, and that no person so doing is subject to fine, and imprisonment of the person so doing therin, as well as to prevent such house or land from being the seat of the idle, vicious, and dissolute, or idle.

That we regret, regret, and that no fine, or be levied for ordinary field or farm services, unless it be by the master during the seasons of the crop, and harvest, or in the event of the sickness, or death of more than one or more of those employed by the year.

That we will not by inter-siding, or by any other means, endeavor to induce any one to quit the service of his present employer.

For the purpose of securing ample support to the laborers, and adopting a schedule which will be just and proper for both employer and employee, and the following scale of wages is suggested:

For first-class labor men, 125 dollars per year, not to exceed 125 per year, with house-room, fire-wood, and food.

For first-class negroes, without children, the wages to be paid not to exceed 200 per year, with house-room, fire-wood, and food.

For boy laborers, 100 dollars per year, not to exceed 100 per year, with house-room, fire-wood, and food—the master, however, being granted down boards, wages and capacity, as well as, however, in cases above mentioned, becomes proper to increase the amount, the above scale of wages to be proportioned as a guide for the amount of wages to be paid.

For first-class laborers, in two cases in case of work, in consideration of the time, and the clothes and board, in the first case, they should be supported by the master, or payment made, however, so it is next to the agreement of the parties.

In all cases of labor, just time is to be deducted.

That it is recommended to the members of the community to those engaged in the agricultural business, who from any cause, are compelled to let out their lands, according to the laws of their state, to provide for the payment of wages, so as to make no loss for the master.

That this act be published in the newspapers, so young as to be easily understood, so that they may have the advantage of the knowledge of the master, and so that they may do its work.

Do not too early to

smoke your pipes, or



HORTICULTURAL

[Written for the Rural World and Valley Farmer.
PLANTING & DRAWS.

PLANTING—A DUTY

We consider that part of agriculture relating to the planting of trees, both fruit and ornamental—to be one of the greatest obligations of man—not only to himself, family and neighbors—but to future generations.

In a general view, we lose sight of this responsibility—or, if we perceive it at all, we throw it aside or put it off indefinitely. Although we are manfully striving to better our condition in a horticultural point of view, in many instances we are far behind and lacking in the spirit of rural improvement.

To Western men particularly we commend this subject. The forest has been made to give place to the fields of the settler—and the primitive cabin to country mansions, susceptible of high adornment. What enhances the beauty of any building more than groups of trees?—and what more enabling to us in our earthly stay, than to beautify and fructify the soil?—nay, it is necessary! It was one of the first commands the human race received—and ever since, its importance has been on the increase.

Are we not enjoying the fruits of the labors of our forefathers?—do we not pluck the golden fruit from trees our fathers planted?—inhale the sweet perfumes and admire the rich hues of flowers that were planted, tended and nourished by the tender hands and loved forms of our mothers? The grateful shade of oaks, elms and boles of other trees, beneath whose canopy at summer's eve we love to recline and bask in day dreams—remind us that hands now still beneath the grassy knoll once reared their unbrageous forms.

Not forgetting the past—let us not fail to do our part. Not only the unborn, but the present generation demand us to perform our share in so noble a work. Every tree we plant exerts an influence on all around, the benefit whereof may be immense.

Plant, then, if but the lowly flower of the garden—it will amply reward—yea, tenfold its treasures into your bosom. Our exertions though small, will, in a thousand instances, extend their influence to the grounds of our neighbors—the example of one man has often been the improvement of a community.

Nothing can be more pleasing to a refined

ahead of all others.

These extracts will give some idea of the estimation in which the Concord is held in different sections of the country. When the people become better cultivators, and the good qualities of some other kinds become better known, the Concord will hardly stand so high in the estimation of the market; yet the sweeping condemnation of it by parties interested in propagating other high priced sorts, is unworthy

Nothing can be more pleasing to a refined and elevated mind, than to be able to gratify his friends with the sight of beautiful trees and flowers—to say nothing of fine fruits. As we have before said, this is an imperative command to us—to enrich the earth with all manner of fruits—to chasten and adorn by flowers and trees our homes, thus aiding to make it that happy place where the minds of our children may feel the first impression of the beauties of Nature, and their souls led to adore the goodness, wisdom and love of our Heavenly Parent.

The subject of horticulture is ever interesting—and the advancing love for planting is fast tending to make our population settled—and, hence, we may hope that society will improve also.

Let it become, then, our happy purpose and endeavor to plant of every useful thing we find in the vegetable kingdom—thereby infusing a love and taste for fruits, flowers, trees and all their beautiful characteristics in the community—and, thus doing, we may view our growing fruit-laden trees and blooming plants with pleasure—knowing, at least, that we aimed to

and in growth possesses many of the characteristics of that variety. The fruit is sweet when ripe, and of pleasant flavor, though not equal to the Catawba. It often fails to ripen, and worthy of cultivation in any locality it must further South.

Rogers' Hybrids.—This is rather a remarkable collection of varieties, claimed to be hybrid though but few of the trees exhibit any evidence of foreign character. They are roundable only in this particular—that among

do our duty. RURALITY.

Young winter apples, that you wish to use the early part of the season should be kept in a warmer place than those intended for spring. But don't keep them where it is too dry, as they will shrink instead of getting mellow, and at the same time keeping solid.

large a number of seedlings, as many as can prove passably good—of which we should then should not have less than 5000. Some the numbers—the 30 odd kinds we only know by numbers—produce large, heavy fruit, but none of them possess any extraordinary merit. No. 19 is a large, black grape, and the best of the collection. Nos. 15 and 16 the next most valuable.

Dig a trench around the tree from six to ten feet in diameter—according to the size of the tree and extent of the roots—and about six feet deep. Then fasten small wires to the end of the roots where they are cut off in the earth, and from thence to the body of the tree eight or nine feet above the ground. When trees are but bare roots, the lower ends of the wires may be fastened to little pins driven into the ball of earth. These wires will aid greatly in raising the earth with the tree, and prevent the ball falling in pieces. Now raise it carefully, and plant it in a hole in which six inches in depth of rich loam soil is mixed with water, enough to keep it moist. If the operation be skilfully performed the tree will suffer no inconvenience.

To Prevent Rabbits Barking Trees.
Ed. Rural World. Take greenwood and
burn live—but them together and rub the pr
ewill it is where never had a single tree touch
ed by the rabbits when thus treated, while in
neighbors have lost hundred by being treat
otherwise or by neglecting them entirely. In
the spring you must be sure to wash on the
trees with SOAP Water. —————— SUBSCRIBER.

Carondelet.
THIRAKKAS.—We publish the above, not for the purpose of recommending the treatment, but to condemn it. We have no doubt it is a powerful preventive. The rabbit's olfactory are particularly sensitive, and it will not long be true that this bad and offensive application to bark, as an animal may be peculiarly

But grease is one of the worst applications that can be made to the bark of a tree. It clogs up the pores and badly injures the health of the tree. We have known orchards to be very seriously injured by the application of grease. If the grease were thoroughly washed off in the spring, it might do no harm. Still there is no doubt that much would penetrate the bark that would not be removed by the soap, and again, farmers are so busy in the spring that they will forget or neglect to apply the soap and remove the grease, and the tree

Closed the livers of animals, or any animal matter and grass will answer the same purpose as grease and do no injury to the tree. I have used these with excellent effect, and can recommend them. Col. Brainerd of De Soto, an experienced fruit grower, informs me that used soap, and always found it effective. We tried this the last application. The soap will benefit the tree and it would pay one which every tree has or four times a year with soap. I think you can accomplish two objects by using soap—prevent the ravages from insects, the tree and promote its health, and

Every tree planter should consider the environment. He should see that it is healthy—time it to be properly pruned—and the ground about it is kept mellow by cultivation during its tender years—that insects and vermin of all kinds are kept from it as much as possible. The shortest space of time, growth is to use it. We should love our trees and we all should appreciate their properties, even as we would an

of our friends, and we shall receive an abundant reward therefore.—*Ed. R. W.*

The Md. State Horticultural Society
The Annual Annual Meeting of this Society
will be held in the Court House in the City
of St. Louis on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
and Friday, January 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th
1865. According to custom, Delegates
of Delegates of all local Horticultural and
Agricultural Societies, and to all friends of
Agriculture and Horticulture, to be present, and
partake in the discussions. Specimens of
Flowers, Plants, Wines, Seeds and
Fruit are exhibited for examination
and discussion. Persons unable to attend
members of the Society, by remitting
the sum of \$1.00 to the Treasurer.



EDITOR'S TABLE.

A SURPRISE.

The appearance of the old *Valley Farmer* under a new name and form, will surprise many of our friends. When our last number went to press we had no intention to make a change; and it was not until the matter was nearly up for the January number of the *Valley Farmer* that we thought of the change. It is true, many of our friends during the past year have urged us strongly to issue a weekly journal. We came very near starting one in July last. We knew that a monthly journal was not the thing, and that one making more frequent visits was demanded. But not till a few days ago did we determine to issue the present Journal. We believe all will be pleased with the change. It will be more sprightly, will contain a great deal more matter in the course of the year—be more frequent in its visits, and will keep up a livelier interest in the family. We feel confident of its great success. We shall do our part to make of it a good Journal, and a discerning public will not fail to recognize its merits, if any it has.

To Our Old Subscribers.

We send this copy of the *Rural World and Valley Farmer* to all of our subscribers for 1864. Some of them have not yet renewed their subscriptions for 1865, but, we are pleased to say, most of them have—and we have no doubt all will. We desire you all to see a copy of our new Journal, and to show it to your friends for the purpose of making a club for it.

Our subscribers all know that we do not force our Journal on any one. As soon as the time expires for which they have paid, we cease to send them the paper. If they want it continued, they will remit the money and have it done.

Many good friends have taken umbrage, because we failed to send the *Farmer* longer than it was paid for. There are hundreds, and we presume thousands, of such who thought we were afraid to trust them—knowing that we knew them to be abundantly able. Many of these persons have failed to subscribe since on that account—but we cannot help it. Business is business. If we establish rules, we must follow them—and we cannot deviate from them. Credit is dead—it ought to have died scores of years ago—particularly credit for newspapers and similar publications. Credit has killed more newspapers than all other things combined. If our old subscribers are pleased with the appearance of the present Journal, we can say to them, we shall be pleased to see you, one and all, on our books for 1865. We will labor as we have never before labored to furnish you a Journal which shall come up to your wants. And we hope you will aid us in the enterprise by extending our list of subscribers. We will endeavor to furnish such a paper that no one will have cause to regret that he subscribed for it upon your recommendation.

A VISIT TO THE COUNTRY.

A few days ago we paid our friend Maj. V. V. Hall a visit. He resides about 10 miles north of St. Louis. Maj. Hall is a young farmer, but a very thorough and efficient one. We found everything in the best order. His plows were not left in the fence corners or where last used, but were properly housed. His Buckeye Mower we did not find in the meadow where we see so many, but was in a dry, cosy place under the corn crib, the wheels resting on pieces of plank. All the implements, including wagons, carts, &c., were provided with good shelter. Maj. Hall seems to think it does not pay to give high prices for good implements and let them be destroyed by the weather—and it is right. His stock, too, is furnished with comfortable shelter, and everything looks neat and tidy about the premises.

He has an excellent orchard which seems to be well cared for, which is an object of great interest to him, as fruit forms an indispensable

part of his diet. He can't enjoy a meal without it. We think the Major sensible in this particular. It is our own case. Half our diet at least is fruit. It is the cheapest and healthiest article of diet. When will our farmers plant fruit trees of all kinds, so as to have it in abundance the year round? They should not lose a day in preparing to plant orchards.

The Major and his accomplished lady will accept thanks for courtesies extended.

LETTERS FROM SUBSCRIBERS.

A few days since we had the pleasure of receiving the following complimentary epistle from an energetic and appreciative reader of our journal. He possesses the true grit, and we know there are many such among our thousands of readers, and gently jog their memory to give us a like praiseworthy effort to get up a club among their brethren. WORK FOR US FRIENDS.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Inclosed I send you five dollars and five new subscribers. I have taken some trouble to get some of my neighbors to take the FARMER. I have told some of them, and do believe, that it has been worth a thousand dollars to me in the last four years, and I think I can get some more subscribers before the month is over. W. R. M.

Grafton, Ill., Dec. 1, '64.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Herewith I send my subscription for another year—I would not be without it for five times the amount. It is the young farmer's very best friend and adviser.

GALUM, ILL.

W. W. MANSKER.

HAINES' LEGAL ADVISER.—This is a monthly journal published at Chicago, Ills., by E. M. Haines, Esq. It furnishes a large amount of practical legal information for lawyers, township and county officers, farmers and business men generally. Any one desiring to acquire practical legal information should subscribe for it. It is published at \$1.50 per year. To Illinois men, this journal is invaluable. Every State should have and support such a journal. Even to business men, magistrates, and other officers of Missouri, this journal would be valuable.

C. M. SAXTON.—There is hardly an Agriculturist in the land who is not familiar with the name of this gentleman. Most of the leading Agricultural books in the United States bear his name as publisher. Many of them never would have been published, but for the liberal inducements he gave to the authors. He has done a great work for the Agriculture of America. For the last few years he has been publisher of that sterling work, the "Horticulturist." His place of business, as all know, has been in the city of New York. But we are now happy to be able to state that his residence and place of business is St. Louis. We are glad that St. Louis has made such an acquisition. He is the Western Agent for Mason and Hamlin's Cabinet Organs—Instruments of great excellence, and daily and hourly becoming more celebrated. He is likewise agent for the sale of Bradbury's Celebrated Pianos, which are unrivaled by any now manufactured.

Mr. Saxton is a social and genial gentleman, easy to become acquainted with, and would take pleasure in forming the acquaintance of our Western Rural friends; and we hope they will visit his splendid music store under the Southern Hotel, and see and hear his musical instruments. We can assure our friends in want of musical instruments, that, if they deal with him, they can implicitly rely upon all his statements.

The monthly proceedings of Alton and Monroe Horticultural Societies will appear in our next.

INQUIRIES & ANSWERS.

ICE HOUSES.

N. J. COLMAN, Esq.—Dear Sir: Last season, I built an ice-house by digging 8 feet; walled up with stone 10½ feet in the clear, with drain into a cistern at hand. Laid scantling on the bottom with loose plank on that. Filled with ice 8 inches thick and 1 foot square, built up like mason work, leaving a space of one foot round, which I filled with straw, covering well all over—containing 4 cords in all. The ice left me on the 10th of July.

Can any of your readers tell me wherein I failed, so that I may succeed better this winter. Canton, Mo.

W. DAVIS.

[REPLY.]—We were talking a few days since to one of our subscribers who is engaged in the ice trade, and mentioned to him the difficulty of our correspondent above. He prefers the ice to be stored above ground—or in other words, not to dig below the surface. He said that, considering there was so small a quantity stored as 4 cords, it could not be expected to last much longer. An ice house should have two walls—the inner one made of plank nailed to studding, leaving a space of 6 inches between the outer and inner wall—this space to be filled with either pulverized charcoal, sawdust or

tan bark—the latter is the best—well rammed down. The ice to be then packed snugly together, and covered with sawdust well tramped down. The sides of the building kept closed—but a ventilator must be on the top of the building, to carry off all impure air. There is necessarily some waste, even in large ice houses. Straw will not answer, used as our correspondent mentions.—ED. R. W.

Lists of Apples and Peaches.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: I am engaged in planting out a large apple and peach orchard, and desire to obtain lists of the best market varieties of both from fruit growers in this climate.—Eastern market sorts are not reliable here, I am told, and I want lists from Western men, and know of no better source to go for them than to ask some of the readers of the *Rural World* to give their experience, and oblige

A BEGINNER.

When to Make War on Peach Borer.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Will you give me the space in your valuable horticultural journal to inquire of some of your large apple and peach growers the best time to examine trees for the borer. There must be certain seasons of the year—for instance, before they lay their eggs—when it is most economical to hunt for and dispatch them. Peach and apple borers the past year have been terribly destructive, and no quarter must be shown them. I do hope some of your intelligent readers having experience will answer my inquiries. YOUNG ORCHARDIST.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Will saw-dust answer for mulching young fruit trees just being set out.

Vancil's Landing, Mo.

D. W. W.

[REPLY.]—It is a very good mulch.—ED.

COMSTOCK'S ROTARY

SPADER.

Having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and vend this

GREAT AGRICULTURAL WANT

(throughout the United States, excepting the New England and some of the Atlantic and Pacific States,) which has been so thoroughly and satisfactorily tested, I am now prepared to receive orders for them.

A boy, 15 years old, with four good horses, can spade 6 to 8 acres per day, eight inches deep, leaving the field in the condition of a garden bed when forked.

Depots will be established at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and other Western and Southern cities, and I shall endeavor to meet the demand by manufacturing extensively, but orders should be sent early to avoid delay and disappointment.

For further information, price, &c. send for circular.

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[jan2t]

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[jan3t]

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In the Mechanical Department, a full account of all improvements in Machinery will be given. Also practical articles upon the various Tools used in Workshops and Manufactories.

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Woollen, Cotton, and other Manufacturing Interests will have special attention. Also, Fire-arms, War Implements, Ordnance, War Vessels, Railway Machinery, Mechanics' Tools, Electric, Chemical, and Mathematical Apparatus, Wood and Lumber Machines, Hydraulics, Pumps, Water-wheels, etc.; Household and Farm Implements—this latter department being very full and of great value to Farmers and Gardeners: Articles embracing every department of Popular Science, which everybody can understand.

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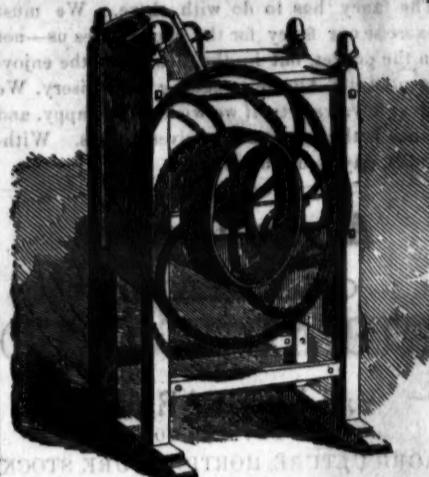
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Herewith we present a cut of the

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prices, including the celebrated

READING SHELLER,

Capable of shelling and cleaning ready for
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Of Corn per day. Of

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We keep all of the most improved sizes, and
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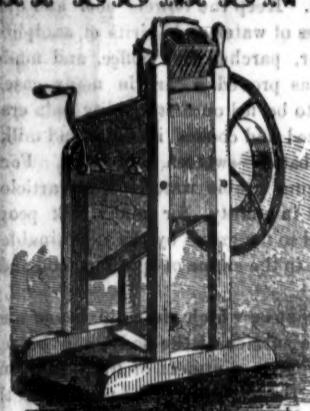
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OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

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SEED SOWER and SEED

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We are just in receipt of our new crop of the above
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To sell in Papers or in Bulk

To Dealers at prices which will allow a profit ex-
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AND PRIVATE FAMILIES**

We offer seeds which as to purity are

Unsurpassed by any ever
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10,000 Delaware. 5,000 Norton's Va.

And a good supply of Herbeumont, Taylor,

Rebecca, Diana and other choice sorts.

5,000 standard Pears, 10,000 Dwarf Pears,

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And a good supply of Cherries, Plums, and

Small Fruits, ALL OF GOOD QUALITY

AND VERY CHEAP. Send for the price of

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TULIPS.

A large stock of mixed and assorted TULIP

BULBS, for fall planting, for sale at \$1.00 per 100.

Now is the time to plant them.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has removed to

No. 16 North Fifth Street, opposite the Courthouse.

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

POETS' CORNER.

[Written for the Rural World and Valley Farmer.]

AUTUMN EVENINGS.

BY MISS EVELINE CLARK.

We gather round the hearth again,
And start its cheerful fires;
Without we hear the Autumn rain,
And wind that never tires;
But looking in each beaming face,
Brings peace within our hearts,
For home-felt happiness we trace,
Which only home imparts.

We hail the evening time again—
The blissful evening hours;
Without may rage the wind and rain,
Within will cluster flowers—

Sweet, unobtrusive flowers which bloom,
With heavenly charms untold,
Wherever the heart will make them room,
And shield them from the cold.

Oh, men and women, ye are blest,
Through all the weary day—

The evening waits to give you rest,
And soothe your pain away.

And doubly blest, if round your hearth,
The happy circle meet—

Then are the fairest wreaths of earth
Laid blooming at your feet.

Health Department.

PHYSIOLOGICAL RULES.

ABLUTION, or washing the whole body, at least twice per week, is essential to your salvation from disease. This is the only divine baptism which separates extraneous and feverish substances from the corporeal surface.

APPETITE, in mid-summer, is necessarily and naturally weak. Some persons think they are sick when appetite fails. But nature, during the heated period, takes this method to give rest to the vital organs.

ACIDITY, a symptom of dyspepsia, may be relieved by the juice of lemon. The only absolute cure is, obedience to the laws of eating and drinking. The way of the transgressor is hard.

BONES may be strengthened by keeping a good digestive system. The bones of a child contain most animal matter, and the bones of the aged most of earthy matter; therefore, the young bone is weak, while the old bone is brittle. Children should stand erect, and sleep straight in bed, otherwise their bones will grow crooked and their bodies be out of symmetry.

BRONCHITIS. Increase the capacity of the chest, by taking deep inspirations, and you will overcome laryngitis and bronchitis. The muscles of the neck must be compressed. Enlarge and strengthen them.

BURNS should be immediately dressed with *Urtica* or weak tincture of *Lobelia*. The application of large quantities of cotton with sweet oil is not the best treatment. Blistered parts may be covered with a linen cloth and fresh cream. If there is no blister, apply cold water until the smarting and pain subsides, then cover the part with linen cloth and sweet oil. Never allow any covering to become dry.

[The best application for a burn or scald, no matter how extensive, is lard and flour mixed together and applied thickly spread on linen rag, it eases instantly and must be renewed often.]

BILE may be kept out of the blood by eating plenty of fruits and grains, drinking buttermilk, and rarely using anything from the animal kingdom. Dinner is the last meal that a dyspeptic or bilious person should eat. No deserts—there should be no attempt to digest fruit and vegetables together. The folly will soon exhibit unpleasant symptoms—sour stomach, flatulence, headache, bile and depression.

CLOTHING should be changed frequently. Never sleep in your day undergarments. Persons sensitive about the lungs, should wear a kid breast piece next the skin.

DRINKS for the warm months should contain little sweet. Mild, acid beverages are healthful. Light beer, with a little red pepper in it is best and most grateful. Do not use soda water—let all the syrups remain in the bottles. Large draughts of ice-water are useless for thirst—they are often dangerous. Of any fluid drink, only when very much in need of it.

DROWNED persons may be resuscitated by filling the lungs with air by a bellows, or forcing

ing your breath into the nostrils, and pressing the chest—first downward and then upward—until natural breathing is established. It is sometimes necessary to force the air into and out of the chest one hour before the patient will recover. Then wrap the body in warm blankets and keep the patient near a fire for two or three hours.

DIARRHEA, even of the chronic kind, may be subdued by drinking weak clove tea. Chew cloves for too much looseness of the bowels. Watergreen roots and leaves will, with low blackberry roots and leaves, make the best tea for children and the young. Such tea should be sweetened.

DISSENTER, which is known by bloody discharges, may be controlled by physical rest. Give the stomach light wheat flour puddings. Watergreen essence in a little cold water occasionally. Keep the bowels cool and quiet by bandages of water and spirits of camphor.

[Flour, parched like coffee, and made into gruel, has proved a cure in many cases—the patient to be fed on first quality soda crackers, pulverized and cooked in water and milk till it is like batter—sweeten and serve. For drink strong gum arabic water. Every article must be No. 1 in quality, for many sick people are hastened to the grave by the abominable trash they get in the shape of spurious food and medicine.]

RHYSIPELAS, which violently burns and irritates the surface of the body, can be relieved by making an ointment of fresh lard and *Su-mach* berries. Or take the tincture of the *Su-mach*, called *Rhus*, and bathe the affected parts lightly.

[Lime water, is excellent in this disease. Wet cloths and lay on the parts, and wet the parts also.]

KIDNEYS are easily strengthened by the habitual morning application of cold water with the hand, to the back and hips. The young should invariably practice such bathing. Laboring men and women would find great strength in this simple practice.

SMALL POX, would seldom, perhaps never, occur in a community where the people used neither butter, eggs, nor cow's milk. Of the three, the latter is the most productive of the small-pox in large and unclean cities.

THROAT diseases will yield to magnetic treatment. Everybody can use their hands upon the sick.—[Ex. YOUNG'S HANDBOOK]

PITHY AND HUMOROUS.

Though whiskers are very fashionable, the ladies are disposed to set their faces against them.

What is a certain cure for deafness? The letter H, because it makes ear. Hear.

Laughable—To see a shrewd boy "whistling along for the want of thought," with his own April-fool paper dangling from his jacket, unknown to him.

What liquor is the least acceptable to a well-dressed man? That brewed in a storm.

"What are you doing there, my friend?" said the plow to the harrow. "Oh, I am dragging along." "Yes, following me." "Yes, scratching after you." "You are the Old Scratch to harrow up ceilings."

"What cheats of drawers!" as the man said of the horse's breasts.

A goose has many quills—but an author can make a goose of himself with only one quill.

Sambo had been whipped for stealing his master's onions. One day he brought, in a skunk in his arms—says he: "Massa, here's de chaf dat steal de onions! Whew—smell him bref!"

Some people think their witty remarks like mustard, is not good except it bites—but he that will lose his friend for a jest, deserves to die a beggar by the bargain.

Mean men never know they are mean—they think they are only prudent.

A Delusion—When a man or woman lives in the FASHION, spending their wealth coined out of the sweat, tears and groans of those they employ, and fondly dreaming that Charon will kindly steer them at last safely over the dark waters of Styx.

In a crowded car, the other day, in New York, where two ladies got up and went out, three fat men were able to sit down. This is a miracle.

A wag attempting to quiz the Irish depot tender, inquired, "Has the railroad got in?" "One end has," was the prompt reply.

Proportion your charities to the necessities of others and your own ability—and where the object is doubtful, rather relieve a drone than let a bee perish.

THE BABY WALKS.

Joy fills the house—the baby stands
Alone upon her feet!
With quivering lip she lifts her little hands,
And wonderingly doth gaze into her mother's face,
Thus timidly she starts upon life's first race.
How many hopes—how many fears—
How many smiles—how many tears—
Heng o'er her dangerous walk thro' coming years!
Almighty God! to Thee the child is given;
Guide home her weary steps at last to Heaven!

FANCY.—What is fancy given for, if not to be exercised? There is a use for flowers, for music, in the world. They are for some use. The fancy has to do with these. We must exercise our fancy for the good it does us—not in the pocket, but in the heart—in the enjoyment of life. All money-getting is all misery. We must have variety if we wish to be happy, and fancy is the creature that gives it to us. Without it, day would be night.

Announcement.

COLMAN'S
RURAL WORLD
AND
VALLEY FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, STOCK
BREEDING, THE DAIRY, POULTRY,
BEE-KEEPING, DOMESTIC ECON-
OMY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE,
THE MARKETS, NEWS, &c.

Norman J. Colman,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

BENJ. BRYAN, PUBLISHER.

Feeling that the wants of the farmers of the Great Mississippi Valley have not been supplied by a monthly publication, the proprietor of the *Valley Farmer* has determined to issue a journal in new form and style, on the 1st and 15th of every month, to be called the *Rural World and Valley Farmer*.

Like its predecessor it will be devoted to the advancement and development of the Agricultural interests of the Great West, and particularly of those of Missouri.

The time has come when such a journal as we intend the *Rural World* shall be, is needed in Missouri. View our State in any respect

and she stands unrivaled. In her agricultural capacities we need only point to the superiority of her hemp, wheat, corn, tobacco, grass and all other crops to prove the fertility and excellence of her soil—while the mild temperature of her climate is peculiarly adapted to the raising of all kinds of stock at the cheapest rates. Sheep are kept in the Southern half of the State by many without any feeding during winter, and keep in good condition. Indeed, we consider this one of the best States in the Union for raising sheep and wool, and shall devote much attention to this branch of farming. All kinds of stock thrive well and are raised at little cost.

As a fruit State, it is needless to state, she has no equal. Her splendid crops of grapes, peaches, apples, pears, &c., have afforded testimony that cannot be overcome. There are millions of acres of land in this State yet in their virgin wilderness, superior even to the best European lands for vineyard culture. The superiority of our native wine has been acknowledged in national trials. Our vast fruit lands are a source of untold wealth to our State, and to bring these into notice will be one of the objects of this Journal.

The varieties of all kinds of fruit best adapted to our soil and climate, and the proper methods of cultivating and marketing them, are subjects of great importance to the fruit growers of Missouri, and will merit a share of our attention.

The manufacture of pure native wine, and of wines from fruits, called fruit wines, are objects of profit, and we believe, in a hygienic point of view, are desirable, and we shall endeavor to furnish the most valuable information upon these subjects. We would be glad to see pure native wines supersede bad whisky entirely in this country, as it is the case in some parts of Europe, where an intoxicated man is rarely or ever seen.

The dairy is another branch of farming that is too much neglected among us. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are received by the farmers of New York yearly from the butter mer-

chants of St. Louis, which might just as well be produced in Missouri, and the money kept among us, as good butter can be produced here as there, as we have seen demonstrated again and again. All it needs is the proper care, skill and management. The best information we can gather on this subject shall be furnished. Not only in the manufacture of butter are we deficient, but also in the manufacture of cheese. It comes West by the car-load. It is the most profitable branch of Eastern farming. Why is there so little made in the West? Why should our wealth go into the hands of Eastern farmers? Can we not remedy this?

The best breeds of stock is a subject of great importance to Western farmers. It costs no more to raise a good animal than it does a poor one, and generally not near as much, while the good animal will sell for far more, and consequently be a great deal more profitable. No observing farmer can have failed to notice that some animals consume less food than others and keep in better condition, and of course are more profitable. Some breeds of hogs will attain a certain weight at a much earlier age and upon a given amount of food than other breeds that are too common everywhere—known as mongrels. It would be money in every farmer's pocket to get rid of these, and get those which will keep easier and mature earlier. Some breeds of cattle are adapted to the production of milk and others to beef. Some breeds of sheep are noted for their mutton producing qualities and others for the production of wool, while still others are adapted in a certain degree to both. Some breeds of horses are known as draft horses, while others are known as thorough-breds or the race-horse, and others still as trotters, and others as carriage horses. There is a vast deal of information to be obtained on the breeds of stock, and every intelligent farmer should acquire it.

Indeed, there is no profession vaster in extent—laying its foundation upon a greater number of sciences, and rewarding its followers with a richer remuneration for an intimate and thorough acquaintance with it, than Agriculture. It is the duty of every one belonging to this noble profession, to study and understand it.

To the wives and daughters of our patrons, we shall strive to make the *Rural World* a welcome visitor. Not by furnishing tales of love, blood and murder, but by supplying them with sound and instructive reading. We shall furnish choice original and selected tales, but all having some good moral effect in view.

One of the principal features of our Journal, will be its literary department. We wish to take by the hand all young writers who are attempting to climb the difficult path of authorship, but we must remind all such that they can succeed only by great labor; that merit comes only by a thorough cultivation of the mind and heart; that they must first lay a foundation of knowledge vast in extent if they expect to attain eminence as writers. "There is no excellence without great labor." There is a great amount of undeveloped talent, however, in the West, and it will be our earnest effort to draw it forth, and to this end we extend a cordial invitation to all to furnish us original articles in prose and poetry.

To farmers, their wives, sons and daughters, we extend an invitation—nay, a request to write for the *Rural World*. It is your Journal, devoted to your welfare, and you are interested in sustaining it and making it useful. We shall do our utmost—will you do yours? Will you speak a good word in its behalf to every friend you see? Will you be its friend, its agent, soliciting subscribers and forwarding them to us?

By so doing, you strengthen our hands—you furnish the "news of war" by which we will be able to improve our Journal and make the ideal we have in view. We appoint you all as agents. This is your commission—there is not one of you but who can do something.

For ten years we have labored as Editor of the *Valley Farmer*. It is true we did not make it as useful as we should have been glad to have done—but we now feel that our long experience as its Editor, and as a practical farmer and fruit grower, has better qualified us for the new task we have taken upon ourselves—and if a heart that is thoroughly engaged in the work, coupled with earnest efforts on our part, will make such a Journal as shall meet the wants of the Western Farmer—we pledge ourselves that you shall have it.

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